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NATIONAL CENSUS TEST

Report No. 19

Mobility and Migration

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NATIONAL CENSUS TEST

Report No. 19

Mobility and Migration

Y. Edward Shin

**Demographic Characteristics Section
Demography Division**

August, 1994

Executive Summary

Mobility 5-year:

The question on the place of residence 5 years ago, used in this test, was prepared by making the following changes to the 1991 Census question, in attempting to improve the data quality;

- The filter question was eliminated in order to reduce overresponses.
- A write-in box, "County", was eliminated.
- Write-in boxes were aligned with the text of the answer categories rather than with the answer circles.
- Bold face letters in certain categories were used for making clear distinctions between answer categories.

Test results are as follows;

- The non-response rate at the national level was reduced from 2.1% in the 1991 Census, to 1.0% in the 1993 NCT.
- The non-response rate was higher in the western provinces, such as Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.
- The invalid response rate was reduced from 7.1% in 1991 Census to 0.1% in 1993 NCT.
- The over-response rate was reduced dramatically from 21.8% in the 1991 Census to 1.9% in the 1993 NCT.
- Performance of the "Rule of 6" was satisfactory, as summarized below:
When the follow-up edit was performed on the mobility 5-year question based on the rule of 6, the following rates were changed as indicated between before and after the edit;
 - * The non-response rate went from 2.8% to 0.6%
 - * The invalid response rate remained at 0.1%
 - * The over-response rate went from 3.1% to 2.1%
- The distribution of population by mobility status in the 1993 National Census Test is highly similar to that in the 1991 Census.
- The age-sex distribution of interprovincial migrants obtained from the 1993 NCT data was very similar to those obtained from the 1991 Census data and the Family Allowance files.

In summary, the results of the NCT show that the data quality can be improved by the changes made to the 1991 Census question.

Mobility 1-year:

The question on the place of residence 1 year ago, used in this test, was prepared by making the following changes to the 1991 Census question, in attempting to improve the data quality, and to meet the needs of the user community for the current migration data of small area;

- The geography was expanded to CSD level (as in 5-year question) from provincial level.
- Write-in boxes were aligned with the text of answer categories rather than with the answer circles.
- Bold face letters were used in certain categories for making clear distinctions between answer categories.

Test results are as follows;

- The non-response rate at the national level was reduced from 2.2% in the 1991 Census to 0.8% in the 1993 NCT.
- The non-response rate was higher in the western provinces, such as Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.
- The invalid response rate was declined from 0.5% in the 1991 Census to 0.1% in the 1993 NCT.
- The over-response rate was increased from 0.4% in the 1991 Census to 1.6% in the 1993 NCT; This is acceptable, however given the expansion of the geography.
- Performance of "Rule of 6" was satisfactory, as summarized below:

When the follow-up edit was performed on the mobility 1-year question based on the rule of 6, the following rates were changed as indicated between before and after the edit;

- * The non-response rate went from 3.1% to 0.4%
- * The invalid response rate went from 0.2% to 0.1%
- * The over-response rate went from 2.7% to 1.6%

- The distribution of population by mobility status in the 1993 National Census Test was very similar to that in the 1991 Census.

In summary, the results of the NCT show that the data quality can be improved by the changes made to the 1991 Census question.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	ii
Table of Contents	iv
I. Introduction	1
II. Place of Residence 5 Years Ago - Question # 22	4
A. Data Quality	5
1. Follow-up Edit	5
2. Main NCT data	6
3. Problems identified in the debriefing session reports	7
4. Impact of the alignment of the write-in boxes	8
B. Mobility Status Distribution	9
C. Age-sex Pattern of Interprovincial Migration	10
III. Place of Residence 1 Year Ago - Question # 21	11
A. Data Quality	11
1. Follow-up Edit	11
2. Main NCT data	12
3. Problems identified in the debriefing session reports	13
4. Impact of the alignment of the write-in boxes	13
B. Comparison of the Mobility Status Distribution with the 1991 Census Data	13
IV. Special Population Sample	15
V. Summary	16
Tables and Charts	17
Appendix	32
The 1991 Census question on place of residence 5 years ago	33
The 1993 NCT question on place of residence 5 years ago	34
The 1991 Census question on place of residence 1 year ago	35
The 1993 NCT question on place of residence 1 year ago	36
Summary of Interviewer Debriefing Report on Questions #21 & #22	37

I. Introduction

Since 1961, mobility and migration data have been collected in the Canadian Censuses by asking a question on "place of residence 5 years ago". The concept and format changed very little from census to census until 1991. In 1991, although the concept remained the same, the format for obtaining the information on place of residence 5 years ago was changed; the question was split into two: a filter question which distinguished movers from non-movers, and a detailed question on the place of residence 5 years ago. It was identified that this splitting was main source for overresponses. In 1991, a question on the place of residence 1 year ago was introduced for the first time in the history of Canadian census. But the migration data collected based on this 1 year mobility question were only at the provincial level. There have been an increased demand for 1 year mobility data at the subprovincial levels, such as census metropolitan areas, census divisions and census subdivisions. The major purpose of the mobility questions in the 1993 NCT was to meet this demand and to improve data quality.

The 1993 National Census Test included two mobility questions: one on the place of residence five years prior to the census day, and the other on the place of residence one year prior to the census day. To improve the quality of the mobility data, a number of modifications were made to the mobility questions asked on the 1991 Census.

For the 5-year question, four changes were introduced: (1) a filter question was eliminated, making two question into one; (2) among three write-in boxes for different CSD, the county portion was eliminated to avoid people confusing the word "county" with the word "country"; (3) bold faced letters were used in certain answer categories; and (4) write-in boxes were aligned with the text of the answer category rather than with the answer circle. By making these changes, we expect to see lower non-response rates, invalid response rates, and over-response rates; and achieve higher correct and complete response rates. Having these purposes in mind, the 5-year data (Question 22) will be evaluated to see whether the modified question provides a set of data of better quality than the 1991 Census data, judging from the rates of non-response, of the invalid (or multiple) answers and of the over-responses. The NCT data on mobility status at the national level will be compared with the 1991 Census data. The interprovincial migration data (total and by age and sex) will be compared with the estimates from the Family Allowance files produced by the Population Estimates Section of Demography Division.

For the 1-year question, the following three changes were made as well: (1) the geographic level was expanded from the provincial level to census subdivision level; (2) bold faced letters were used in certain answer categories; and (3) write-in boxes were aligned with the text of the answer category rather than with the answer circle.

Similar analyses to the 5-year data will be done to determine whether the quality of the 1-year data (Question 21) is at an acceptable level. However, the 1-year data will not be compared with the 1991 Census data below provincial level, since they are not available for subprovincial areas from the 1991 Census.

II. Place of Residence 5 Years Ago - Question # 22

In the question on the place of residence five years ago, four modifications were made for testing (see Appendix for the 1991 Census questions and the 1993 NCT question). First, the filter question was eliminated, mainly because this question appeared to have caused large over-responses in the 1991 Census (22%). The introduction of the filter question had increased the number of rules in the Edit and Imputation modules as well. Second, one of the write-in boxes for different CSD (county) was eliminated, because many respondents confused this word with the word "country" and wrote "Canada" in it. And it is not too difficult to identify census division using the information provided, without the name of county. Third, bold faced letters were used in the answer categories to help respondents distinguish them more easily. This modification was done to reduce over-response and invalid responses. Fourth, the write-in boxes were aligned with the text of the answer categories rather than with the check circles in front of the texts. Respondents seemed to believe that the write-in boxes were independent of the check circles, causing many of them either to fill in the write-in boxes or to check the answer circle, but not both. The purpose of this new alignment of write-in boxes is to reduce confusion on the part of respondents, and at the same time to increase the proportion of respondents who both check the answer circle and fill in the write-in boxes.

In the following sections, the results of the test of these changes are discussed.

A. Data Quality

1. Follow-up Edit

During the collection stage in the field, the filled-in and returned questionnaires are examined to see if there are any non-responses and/or incomplete answers to all questions. If any one questionnaire has six or more such responses, a follow-up is conducted to obtain new or correct responses. To find out how well the field edit is done, an Edit Failure Study was conducted as a part of the 1993 National Census Test. Various response rates to the mobility 5-year question before and after follow-up edit have been selected from this study and presented in Table 1. It should be noted that the sample for this Edit Failure Study is not weighted.

According to Table 1, the non-response rate was reduced from 2.8% before follow-up to 0.6% after follow-up. The definition of "non-response" is literally no response of any kind. This include no check-offs nor write-ins. The 0.6% non-response rate seems to come from the non-responses from questionnaires where follow-up was not required because they contained less than six incomplete answers. The partial response rate was reduced from 3.7% to 1.4%. The partial response in the case of the mobility question includes (1) cases where the respondent had only written in an answer and check-off answer was also required; (2) cases where the respondent

had only checked off a response but not written in a response. Invalid response rates were negligible at 0.1% both before and after follow-up and the over-response rate declined from 3.1% to 2.1%. Taken together, the rate of all non-complete responses (refer to non-responses, partial responses, invalid responses and over-responses) was lowered from 9.7% to 4.2%. Judging from these results, the rule of six seems to have a positive impact on the mobility questions. Without mandatory follow-up for the mobility questions, the response rates showed satisfactory improvement.

2. Main NCT data

In the main NCT data, the rate of incomplete responses was very low at 5.1%, as shown in Table 2. Although this rate is slightly higher than that in the Edit Failure Study (4.2%), it is much lower than that of the 1991 Census (31.6%). The largest portion of this rate for the 1991 Census was due to over-responses, which came in at 21.8%. It was our intent to reduce this high over-response rate by eliminating the filter question. Elimination of the filter question did in fact achieve this as the over-response rate in the 1993 NCT was only 1.9%.

Other components of the incomplete responses were also reduced: the non-response rate fell from 2.1% to 1.0%; the partial response rate fell from 5.2% to 2.1%; and the invalid response rate from 2.5% to 0.1%.

Table 3 presents these response patterns for provinces. It was found that non-response rates were high in the west. In fact, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta showed an above average non-response rate at 2.6%, 2.1% and 2.0%, respectively. All other provinces including British Columbia had below average rates, ranging from 0.3% for P.E.I. and New Brunswick, to 1.0% for British Columbia.

Partial and invalid response rates were generally higher in the east than in the west except for British Columbia. Provinces with above average partial response rates include Newfoundland, Ontario, and British Columbia. Over-response rates were higher than the national average for Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and British Columbia. In summary, response patterns seem to vary from province to province depending on the type of responses. Total incomplete response rates ranged from 2.5% for P.E.I. to 6.7% for British Columbia, while the national average was 5.1%.

3. Problems identified in the debriefing session reports

It was reported that a few frequent movers had difficulty remembering where they were 5 years earlier. No other difficulty was reported. A summary of the interviewer debriefing report concerning mobility questions (#21 and #22) is presented in the appendix.

4. Impact of the alignment of the write-in boxes

In the 1993 NCT questionnaire, the write-in boxes for different CSD and country names were aligned with the text of answer categories rather than with the answer circles. The main purpose of this new alignment was to reduce respondents' confusion. It seemed that the write-in boxes which were aligned with the answer circles gave impression to respondents that the check-off circle and the write-in boxes are two independent answer categories. By changing the alignment of the write-in boxes, we hoped that respondents would understand the two as one set of answer category. The impact of this change was evaluated by comparing the result of 1993 NCT with the 1991 Census, as shown in the following table. The data will be compared only for the 5-year mobility data, but the same recommendation will be made both for the 5-year data and for the 1-year data.

Comparison of Response Pattern on the Write-in Category between
1991 Census and 1993 National Census Test: Canada
(Question on Place of Residence 5 Years Ago)

(Unweighted data)

Region	Different Municipality			Outside Canada		
	Check only	Write-in only	Both	Check only	Write-in only	Both
CEN91 #	23,202	174,129	739,487	3,609	37,108	110,096
%	2.5	18.6	78.9	2.4	24.6	73.0
NCT93 #	127	247	3,665	5	54	398
%	3.1	6.1	90.7	1.1	11.8	87.1

Two assumptions were made: (1) if "Both" (check-off and write-in) answers increased, then the alignment of the write-in boxes with the text would be better than that with the circle; (2) if both the proportion "Check only" answers increased and the proportion "Write-in only" answers decreased as much as "check only" increased, then the write-in boxes aligned with the circles may be better than with the text for the 1996 Census.

The above table suggests that the alignment of the write-in box with text will produce better results. In the case of "Different Municipality," for example, the first assumption was met by an increase of 11.8 percentage points from 78.9% to 90.7%. Although the second assumption was also met, the decrease of the proportion of "write-in only" answers was greater than the increase in the proportion of "check only" answers. This larger decrease of "write-in only" answers seems to indicate that more respondents considered this aligned write-in box with the text as a complete set of answer.

The responses indicating "Outside Canada" also showed that the write-in box aligned with the text produced better result than that aligned with the circle. While the first assumption was met, the second assumption was not satisfied. In this case, the proportions of both "check only" and "write-in only" were reduced and the proportion of "both" increased sharply.

B. Mobility Status Distribution

As shown in Chart 1, distribution of population 15 years of age and older by mobility status was comparable between the 1993

NCT and the 1991 Census. If the 1993 NCT data were cleaned (i.e., edit and imputation were performed), then they would show an even more similar distribution to that of the 1991 Census.

C. Age-sex Pattern of Interprovincial Migration

Charts 2, 3 and 4 demonstrate that the age distribution of interprovincial migrants for each sex category is similar among three different data; the 1993 NCT, 1991 Census and the estimates for 1988-1993. Table 8 shows, in table format, the number and percent distribution of interprovincial migrants by 5-year age groups and sex from four different sources (three sources cited above and the 1988 NCT data).

III. Place of Residence 1 Year Ago - Question # 21

In the question on the place of residence one year ago, three major changes were made (see Appendix for the 1991 Census question and the 1993 NCT question). The most important change was made to expand the geographic level from province to census subdivision. The format of the question, therefore, became exactly same as that of the 5-year question, except for the reference date. This expansion of the geographic level was introduced due to strong demand from user groups (see consultation documents). The other two changes are the use of bold faced letters in certain answer categories and the alignment of write-in boxes, as in the case of the 5-year question.

A. Data Quality

1. Follow-up Edit

Table 4 compares various response rates on the mobility 1-year question in the 1993 National Census Test between before and after follow-up edit. The non-response rate was reduced from 3.1% before follow-up edit, to 0.4% after follow-up edit. The partial response rate declined from 1.7% to 0.3 %. The invalid response rate was changed from 0.2% before follow-up to 0.1% after follow-up. The over-response rate declined from 2.7% to 1.6%.

The impact of the rule of six on the question is satisfactory, reducing overall incomplete response rate from 7.7% to 2.4% by

follow-up edit. As a result, the response rate for every complete answer category has increased.

2. Main NCT data

The overall incomplete response rate was lower in the main NCT (3.0%), than in the 1991 Census (3.4%), although it was slightly higher than in the "after follow-up edit" (2.4%, see the Section 1 above). The highest rate was observed for over-response at 1.6% in the NCT. In the 1991 Census, the over-response rate was only 0.4%. The main reason for this large increase is due to the expansion of the geographic level from province to census subdivision and an additional response category. The increase of partial response rate from 0.3% in the 1991 Census to 0.5% in the NCT was for much the same reasons. Significant reductions were observed in the non-response rate and invalid response rate. In the former, the rate was reduced from 2.2 to 0.8% and in the latter, from 0.5% to 0.1%.

As in the case of the 5-year mobility question, provincial variations were observed in every type of response. In general, non-response rates were higher in the western provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia) than in the Atlantic provinces, while over-response rates were higher in the Atlantic provinces than in the western provinces except in British Columbia.

3. Problems identified in the debriefing session reports

No major problems were encountered, according to the interviewers. See appendix for summary of the interviewer debriefing reports on the mobility questions (#21 and #22).

4. Impact of the alignment of the write-in boxes

For the mobility question on the place of 1-year ago, the results of the alignment of the write-in boxes could not be accurately evaluated, because the structures of the answer categories are different between the 1991 Census and the 1993 NCT. Therefore, as mentioned in this section for the Place of Residence 5-years ago, the write-in boxes will be aligned with the text of the answer categories rather than with the answer circles, based on the results of the 5-year mobility question.

B. Comparison of the Mobility Status Distribution with the 1991 Census Data

Because the geographic levels covered in the 1993 NCT are different from those in the 1991 Census, Chart 5 presents the percentage for the categories common to both data sets only. These categories include 'same address', 'different address', and 'outside Canada.' This chart indicates there is virtually no difference in the percentage distribution between the two, when the percentages are calculated after eliminating all incomplete

answers. For example, the percentage of "same address" was 83.3% in the 1991 Census, while that in the 1993 NCT was 85.5%. The other two categories also show very similar percentage (15.9% vs 14.1% for "different address" and 0.8% vs 0.4% for "outside Canada". This similarity demonstrates that the intended changes in the mobility 1-year question will improve the data quality.

IV. Special Population Sample

As a part of the 1993 National Census Test, 12 special population groups in 8 cities were sampled and the questionnaire was tested on these groups. Table 7 presents the rates of non-response, multiple response and partial responses on the two mobility questions. The largest non-response rate was observed from Aborigines in Regina for the 5-year mobility question at 3.9%. In all other population groups, the rates ranged from 1.1% to 2.6% for 5-year question, from 0.4% to 2.9% for 1-year question. The highest multiple response rate was found among Blacks in Halifax with 1.3%. Only three other population groups showed small percentage of multiple response rates. Partial response rates are also very low except among Asians in Toronto (6.9%) and Blacks in Toronto (4.5%) for 5-year question.

V. Summary

A number of changes in the 1991 Census was made both in the mobility 5-year question and in the mobility 1-year question to improve the quality of data on mobility and migration. For the mobility 5-year question, three changes were made: (1)the filter question was eliminated, making two question into one; (2)among three write-in boxes for different CSD, the county portion was eliminated to avoid confusion with 'country'; (3)bold faced letters were used in certain answer categories; and (4)write-in boxes were aligned with the text of answer category rather than with the answer circle.

For the mobility 1-year data, three changes were made as well: (1)the geographic level was expanded from the provincial level to census subdivision level; (2)bold faced letters were used in certain answer categories; and (3)write-in boxes were aligned with the text of answer category rather than with the answer circle.

The results of the 1993 NCT demonstrated that the data quality of the mobility and migration questions can be improved. For example, the rates of incomplete responses such as non-response, partial response, invalid response and over-response were reduced significantly in both questions, compared with the 1991 Census data. The Special Population Sample also revealed very low incomplete responses.

Tables and Charts

Table 1

Response of Population 15+ Before and After Follow-up
(Unweighted): Canada, 1993 National Census Test, 5-Year Mobility
Question

Responses	Number		Percent	
	Before	After*	Before	After*
Total	7,909	7,885	100.0	100.0
Non-response	221	45	2.8	0.6
Partial response	291	112	3.7	1.4
Invalid response	6	11	0.1	0.1
Over Response	246	162	3.1	2.1
Same Address	4,976	5,165	62.9	65.5
Same City	1,140	1,173	14.4	14.9
Different City	939	1,097	11.9	13.9
Outside Canada	90	120	1.1	1.5

* : 24 records were not recaptured in the main NCT file after follow-up.

Source: 1993 National Census Test, unpublished tabulations.

Table 2

Response of Population 15+ on 5-Year Mobility Question
(Weighted): Canada, 1993 National Census Test

Responses	1991 Census		1993 NCT	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	21,182,177	100.0	21,592,354	100.0
Non-response	443,410	2.1	212,776	1.0
Partial response	1,107,618	5.2	457,990	2.1
Invalid response	535,956	2.5	28,311	0.1
Over Response	4,622,866	21.8	416,107	1.9
Same Address	6,444,322	30.4	12,358,595	57.2
Same City	4,215,234	19.9	4,204,490	19.5
Different City	3,311,348	15.6	3,230,495	15.0
Outside Canada	501,423	2.4	683,590	3.2

Sources: 1993 National Census Test, unpublished tabulations.
1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

Table 3

Percent Distribution of Population 15+ by Mobility Status 5-Year (Weighted): Provinces,
1993 National Census Test

Response	NFLD	PEI	NS	NB	QUE	ONT	MAN	SASK	ALTA	BC	TOTAL
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-response	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.9	2.6	2.1	2.0	1.0	1.0
Partial response	2.2	1.0	2.1	1.0	2.0	2.4	0.3	1.0	1.4	3.0	2.1
Invalid response	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Over response	0.4	1.0	2.7	1.6	1.9	0.9	1.6	0.9	1.2	2.6	1.9
Same Address	70.3	72.2	62.9	69.7	59.9	57.0	61.2	60.2	49.2	49.4	57.2
Same City	13.3	10.4	14.9	14.2	18.2	20.4	21.7	20.3	25.0	18.1	19.5
Different City	10.8	14.4	15.8	11.8	15.0	13.2	9.0	14.1	18.1	21.2	15.0
Outside Canada	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.9	2.3	4.1	3.3	1.3	3.0	4.6	3.2

Source: 1993 National Census Test, unpublished tabulations.

Table 4

Response of Population 15+ Before and After Follow-up
(Unweighted): Canada, 1993 National Census Test, 1-Year Mobility
Question

Responses	Number		Percent	
	Before	After*	Before	After*
Total	7,909	7,885	100.0	100.0
Non-response	243	28	3.1	0.4
Partial response	136	22	1.7	0.3
Invalid response	12	8	0.2	0.1
Over Response	211	123	2.7	1.6
Same Address	6,630	6,875	83.8	87.2
Same City	400	424	5.1	5.4
Different City	265	376	3.4	4.8
Outside Canada	12	29	0.2	0.4

* : 24 records were not recaptured in the main NCT file after follow-up.

Source: 1993 National Census Test, unpublished tabulations.

Table 5

Response of Population 15+ on 1-Year Mobility Question
(Weighted): Canada, 1993 National Census Test

Responses	1991 Census		1993 NCT	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	20,567,902	100.0	21,592,354	100.0
Non-response	456,874	2.2	170,072	0.8
Partial response	63,120	0.3	107,286	0.5
Invalid response	104,219	0.5	13,579	0.1
Over Response	79,103	0.4	347,644	1.6
Same Address	16,537,954	80.4	17,911,127	83.0
Same City	2,924,047	14.2	1,799,693	8.3
Different City	242,538	1.2	1,144,582	5.3
Outside Canada	160,047	0.8	98,371	0.5

Sources: 1993 National Census Test, unpublished tabulations.
1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

Table 6

Percent Distribution of Population 15+ by Mobility Status 1-Year (Weighted): Provinces,
1993 National Census Test

Response	NFLD	PEI	NS	NB	QUE	ONT	MAN	SASK	ALTA	BC	TOTAL
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-response	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.1	1.5	1.4	0.6	0.8
Partial response	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5
Invalid response	0.1	0	0	0.3	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0.8
Over response	1.6	0.7	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.2	0.7	1.4	3.3	1.6
Same Address	86.8	87.2	84.3	87.6	86.0	83.1	83.0	83.3	75.8	79.0	83.0
Same City	4.8	4.1	7.5	5.6	4.8	8.3	9.2	9.3	14.1	8.4	8.3
Different City	3.6	6.3	5.4	4.1	4.4	5.0	4.0	5.0	7.0	7.6	5.3
Outside Canada	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.5

Source: 1993 National Census Test, unpublished tabulations.

Table 7. Definite Response Rates of Mobility Questions (%): Canada, 1993 National Census Test

Sample and Mobility Question	# of Records	Non-Response	Multiple Response	Partial Response
ECT - LFS Sample				
1-year question (Unweighted)	25,652	0.9	0.1	0.5
5-year question (Unweighted)	25,652	1.1	0.1	1.8
1-year question (Weighted)	21,654,932	0.9	0.1	0.5
5-year question (Weighted)	21,654,932	1.1	0.1	2.2
Special Population (Unweighted)				
Blacks in Halifax				
1-year question	465	0.4	-	2.1
5-year question	465	1.1	1.3	0.9
Asians in Montreal				
1-year question	777	0.6	-	0.9
5-year question	777	1.4	-	2.1
Blacks in Montreal				
1-year question	479	1.3	-	-
5-year question	479	1.2	0.2	1.0
Latin Americans in Montreal				
1-year question	380	1.3	0.2	0.8
5-year question	380	1.3	-	1.3
Asians in Toronto				
1-year question	388	1.3	-	1.0
5-year question	378	1.1	-	1.0
Blacks in Toronto				
1-year question	491	2.2	-	2.0
5-year question	411	2.6	0.4	0.9
Aboriginals in Winnipeg				
1-year question	574	0.5	-	-
5-year question	574	1.1	-	-
Metis in Winnipeg				
1-year question	479	0.6	-	-
5-year question	479	0.6	-	1.0
Aboriginals in Regina				
1-year question	411	1.3	-	0.7
5-year question	411	3.9	-	1.0
Metis in Saskatoon				
1-year question	387	0.5	-	0.3
5-year question	387	2.3	-	1.3
Aboriginals in Edmonton				
1-year question	433	2.5	-	0.9
5-year question	433	2.5	-	1.6
Asians in Vancouver				
1-year question	875	0.7	-	1.1
5-year question	875	1.1	-	5.3

Source: 1993 National Census Test, Report 10 (June 8, 1994)

Table 8

Interprovincial In-Migrants by Age Group and Sex: Canada
excluding territories

5 year data

year data		NCT88			NCT93		
Age Group	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	
15+	344488	359040	703528	343877	371685	715562	
15-19	27435	27526	54961	28701	14332	43033	
20-24	51312	62434	113746	43184	65049	108233	
25-29	66586	69617	136203	74172	83566	157738	
30-34	68326	69984	138310	65590	57499	123089	
35-39	44581	43399	87980	43450	42566	86016	
40-44	23607	24764	48371	38006	29452	67458	
45-49	17659	18325	35984	20132	28321	48453	
50-54	13201	6581	19782	10045	6963	17008	
55-59	7561	7496	15057	4746	9818	14564	
60-64	9062	9144	18206	6488	7847	14335	
65+	15158	19770	34928	9363	26272	35635	

Estimates 1988-93

1991 Census

Age Group	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both
15+	762790	719753	1482543	406170	400025	806195
15-19	69161	66791	135952	29345	29640	58985
20-24	130132	121868	252000	50970	55310	106280
25-29	158236	150019	308255	82205	81265	163470
30-34	126998	118034	245032	73020	70060	143080
35-39	92265	80612	172877	53395	49900	103295
40-44	61006	50977	111983	39320	35090	74410
45-49	34953	29591	64544	23275	20220	43495
50-54	22570	20281	42851	14600	13095	27695
55-59	18472	17825	36297	11515	10920	22435
60-64	17172	17998	35170	10000	10755	20755
65+	31825	45757	77582	18525	23770	42295

Table 8

Percent Distribution of Interprovincial In-Migrants by Age Group and Sex: Canada excluding territories

5 year data

Age Group	NCT88			NCT93		
	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both
15+	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19	8.0	7.7	7.8	8.3	3.9	6.0
20-24	14.9	17.4	16.2	12.6	17.5	15.1
25-29	19.3	19.4	19.4	21.6	22.5	22.0
30-34	19.8	19.5	19.7	19.1	15.5	17.2
35-39	12.9	12.1	12.5	12.6	11.5	12.0
40-44	6.9	6.9	6.9	11.1	7.9	9.4
45-49	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.9	7.6	6.8
50-54	3.8	1.8	2.8	2.9	1.9	2.4
55-59	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.4	2.6	2.0
60-64	2.6	2.5	2.6	1.9	2.1	2.0
65+	4.4	5.5	5.0	2.7	7.1	5.0

Estimates 1988-93

1991 Census

Age Group	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both
15+	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19	9.1	9.3	9.2	7.2	7.4	7.3
20-24	17.1	16.9	17.0	12.5	13.8	13.2
25-29	20.7	20.8	20.8	20.2	20.3	20.3
30-34	16.6	16.4	16.5	18.0	17.5	17.7
35-39	12.1	11.2	11.7	13.1	12.5	12.8
40-44	8.0	7.1	7.6	9.7	8.8	9.2
45-49	4.6	4.1	4.4	5.7	5.1	5.4
50-54	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.6	3.3	3.4
55-59	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.8
60-64	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.6
65+	4.2	6.4	5.2	4.6	5.9	5.2

Chart 1
Mobility Status 5 Years Ago by Data Source,
1991 Census and 1993 NCT

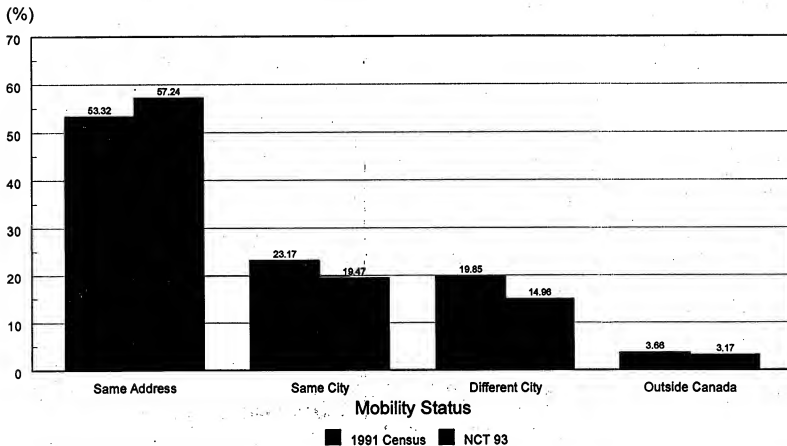


Chart 2
Percent Distribution of Inter-Provincial
Migrants by Age Groups:
Canada, Specified Period

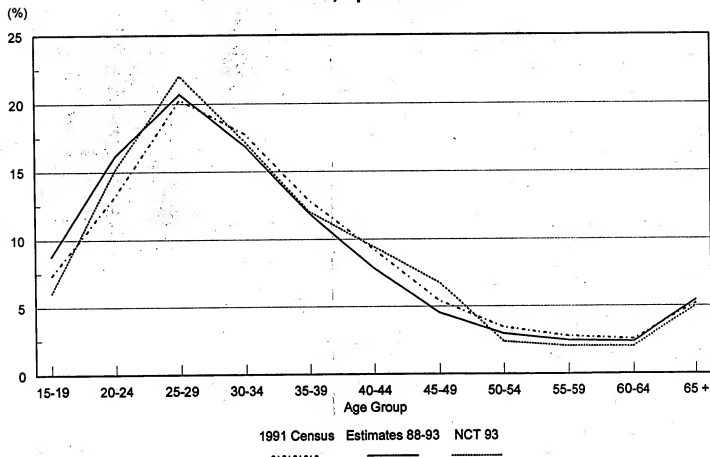


Chart 3
Percent Distribution of Inter-Provincial
Migrants by Age Groups:
Canada, Specified Period

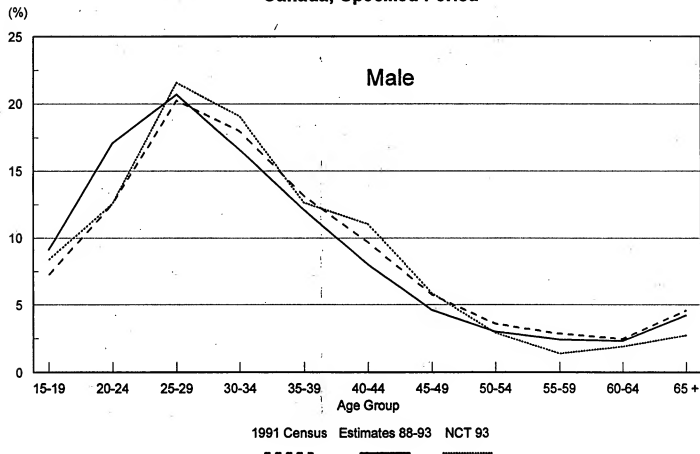


Chart 4
Percent Distribution of Inter-Provincial
Migrants by Age Groups:
Canada, Specified Period

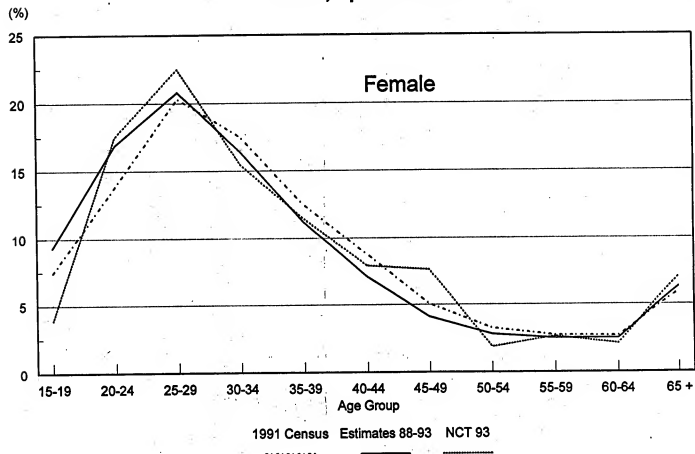
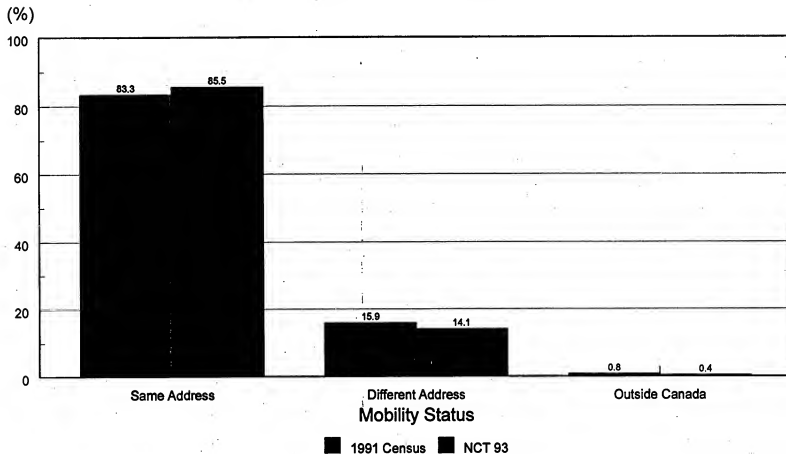


Chart 5
Mobility Status 1 Year Ago by Data Source,
1991 Census and 1993 NCT



Appendix

The 1991 Census question on place of residence 5 years ago

<p>21. Did this person live at this present address 5 years ago, that is, on June 4, 1986?</p>	<p>25.</p> <p>01 <input type="radio"/> Yes, lived at the same address as now Go to Question 23</p> <p>02 <input type="radio"/> No, lived at a different address</p>
<p>22. Where did this person live 5 years ago, that is, on June 4, 1986?</p> <p><i>Some large cities are made up of smaller cities or towns called municipalities. Where applicable, distinguish between the municipality and the large city, such as Anjou and Montréal, Scarborough and Toronto, Burnaby and Vancouver, Saanich and Victoria.</i></p> <p>Mark one circle only.</p>	<p>03 <input type="radio"/> Lived in the same city, town, village, township, municipality or Indian reserve</p> <p>OR</p> <p>04 <input type="radio"/> Lived in a different city, town, village, township, municipality or Indian reserve in Canada Print below.</p> <p>City, town, village, township, municipality or Indian reserve</p> <p>05 <input type="text"/></p> <p>County (if known)</p> <p><input type="text"/></p> <p>Province/territory</p> <p><input type="text"/></p> <p>OR</p> <p>06 <input type="radio"/> Lived outside Canada Print name of country</p> <p>07 <input type="text"/></p>

The 1993 NCT question on place of residence 5 years ago

22.

Where did this person live 5 years ago, that is,
on November 8, 1988?

Mark one circle only.

Note:

Some large cities are made up of smaller cities or towns called municipalities. Where applicable, identify the municipality rather than the larger city, for example, Dorval rather than Montréal, Scarborough rather than Toronto, St. Albert rather than Edmonton, Saanich rather than Victoria.

1 ☐

Lived at the same
address as now

2 ☐

Lived at a different
address in the same city,
town, village, township,
municipality or Indian
reserve

3 ☐

Lived in a different city,
town, village, township,
municipality or Indian
reserve in Canada
Print below

City, town, village, township,
municipality or Indian reserve

4

Province or territory

5 ☐

Lived outside Canada
Print name of country

6

The 1991 Census question on place of residence 1 year ago

20. Where did this person live 1 year ago, that is, on June 4, 1990?

Mark one circle only.

- 12 ☐ Lived in the same address
as now
- 13 ☐ Lived in the same
province/territory, but at a
different address
- 14 ☐ Lived in a different
province/territory in Canada
*Print name of province/
territory*
- 15
- 16 ☐ Lived outside Canada
Print name of country
- 17

The 1993 NCT question on place of residence 1 year ago

21. Where did this person live 1 year ago, that is,
on November 8, 1992?

Mark one circle only.

Note:

Some large cities are made up of smaller cities or towns called municipalities. Where applicable, identify the municipality rather than the larger city, for example, Dorval rather than Montréal, Scarborough rather than Toronto, St. Albert rather than Edmonton, Saanich rather than Victoria.

- 1 ☐ Lived at the same
address as now
- 2 ☐ Lived at a different
address in the same city,
town, village, township,
municipality or Indian
reserve
- 3 ☐ Lived in a different city,
town, village, township,
municipality or Indian
reserve in Canada
Print below

City, town, village, township,
municipality or Indian reserve

4

Province or territory

5

☐ Lived outside Canada
Print name of country

6

Summary of Interviewer Debriefing Report on Questions #21 & #22

1. There were few difficulties with these questions, except among respondents who had moved several times in recent years. As well, a few respondents could not remember their address from five years ago.

2. It is suggested that Question 22 be placed before Question 21 with a skip pattern if the person has not moved in the past five years.

1. Peu de difficultés pour ces questions, sauf pour les répondants qui avaient déménagé à plusieurs reprises au cours des dernières années. Également, quelques répondants n'arrivaient pas à se souvenir de leur adresse d'il y a cinq ans.

2. On suggère de place la question 22 avant la question 21 avec un aiguillage si la personne n'a pas déménagé au cours des cinq dernières années.

Halifax - Labour Force Survey

Q21: The date of birth should be shown for people, so anyone under 15 could be omitted; perhaps Question 21 should say "for anyone born before...."

Q22: This question should be asked before Question 21 with a skip pattern so that respondents who have lived in same place "5 years ago" would not be asked about "1 year ago."

Halifax - Special Population Sample - Visible Minority

No problems were encountered with these questions.

Montreal - Special Population Sample

- Les répondants ont souvent inscrit qu'ils habitaient à l'adresse actuelle tout en écrivant leur adresse vis-à-vis du choix <<Habitait un ou une autre ville...>>.

- Le second commentaire le plus courant concernait la difficulté de se souvenir de son adresse 5 ans auparavant.

Montreal - Labour Force Survey

- Voir les commentaires sur l'échantillon de la population spéciale

-Aucun commentaire sur la nouvelle note: Les gens ne la lisent pas.

Ottawa - Labour Force Survey

No difficulties with these questions.

Toronto - Special Population Sample - Visible Minority

There were no problems with these questions, nor were there any apparent recall problems. A skip should be added for respondents who have not moved.

Toronto - Labour Force Survey

There were no problems encountered with these questions, except that some respondents did not understand why we were asking where they lived 5 years ago in Question 22. Although they asked why, they still answered the question.

Winnipeg - Special Population Sample - Aboriginal

No problems.

Saskatoon - Special Population Sample - Aboriginal

Respondents could no remember where they lived 5 years ago, so they guessed at their address.

Edmonton - Special Population Sample - Aboriginal

Seen as a waste of space because people do not remember where they lived 5 years ago. Interviewers were required to call back for the information and respondents did not have an answer.

Edmonton - Labour Force Survey

Aucun problème rapporté pour cette question. Quelques cas de difficulté à répondre à la question 22 pour les répondants qui avaient déménagé fréquemment.

Vancouver - Special Population Sample - Visible Minority

No problems. The interviewer mentioned that the Chinese are a very stable population; they do not like to move very much.

Vancouver - Labour Force Survey

Question 22 posed a problem for frequent movers, who had trouble remembering where they were 5 years ago. The interviewers thought that having the date printed in these questions helped the respondents remember where they were. The interviewers also said that respondents rarely checked circle 3 before writing in the city name.

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